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GREAT WORLD
HONG KONG

FINAL TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

圖女救

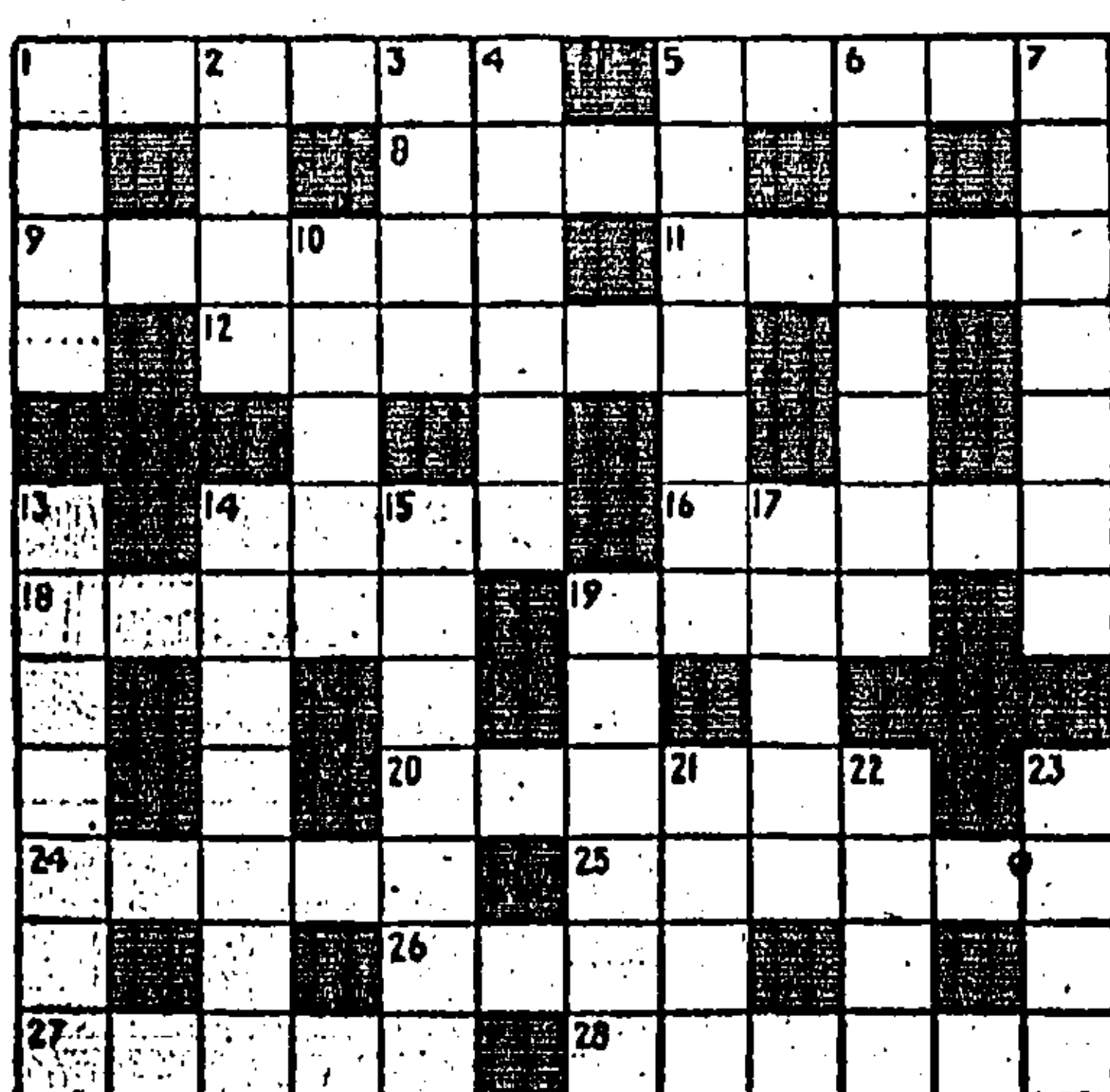
"OUR DARLING DAUGHTERS"

A Chinese Picture, with Dialogue in Mandarin

★ TO-MORROW ★

XAVIER CUGAT & HIS ORCHESTRA
— and —
"JUST ACROSS THE STREET"
With Ann Sheridan — John Lund

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Extend (6).
 - Watchful (5).
 - Meat (4).
 - Highly pleased (8).
 - Heavy drinker (5).
 - Read (8).
 - Situation (4).
 - Best part (5).
 - Lifeless (5).
 - Reveal (4).
 - Scold abroad (6).
 - Willow (5).
 - Carry to excess (8).
 - Comfort (4).
 - Had a meat (8).
 - Coating of teeth (8).
- DOWN**
- Percolate (4).
 - Harvest (4).
 - Assured (4).
 - Subtract (6).
 - Changed (7).
 - Doughty deed (7).
 - Dog (7).
 - Voice (5).
 - Lack of harmony (7).
 - Resort pay (7).
 - Guided (7).
 - Metric unit (6).
 - Lay bare (6).
 - Cooker (4).
 - Neat (4).
 - Common fund (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Right, 4. Shouts, 9. Beaver, 10. After, 12. Medlar, 14. Imposses, 17. Built, 19. Unclass, 20. Consume, 22. Answer, 23. Embrace, 27. Beasts, 29. Gourd, 30. Strip, 31. Traces, 32. Range, Down: 1. Rabbit, 3. Grasp, 5. Terms, 6. Head, 6. Motive, 7. Struts, 9. Resumes, 11. Fables, 13. Deserts, 15. Memory, 16. Answer, 18. Year, 20. Caught, 21. Nebula, 24. Agate, 25. Union, 26. Rustle, 28. Abuse.

DULLES' PROMISE WELL

RECEIVED IN EUROPE

New U.S. Approach To Atlantic Alliance Problem

Paris, Apr. 19.

Atlantic Pact sources here said tonight they hoped the "new approach" the United States is to make to European defence will enable members of the Alliance to plan and co-ordinate their rearmament efforts for the next three years.

The absence of firm promises of American defence aid except on a year-to-year basis has been one of the biggest contributory factors to the lack of cohesion in European military planning since the Atlantic Pact was signed in 1949.

The promise yesterday by Mr John Foster Dulles, United States Secretary of State, of a new approach to Western rearmament heralded what promises to be a highlight of next week's session of the Atlantic Pact Ministerial Council.

Permanent officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation have long pressed the American administration to adopt a long term policy in financing Europe's rearmament.

Atlantic Pact officials here do not share Mr Dulles' optimism about prospects of obtaining an early German contribution to Western defence.

French reluctance—due to Moscow's apparently conciliatory mood—means there is little hope of the French Government's asking Parliament to approve the Treaty before the summer.

An authoritative source said tonight that the military committee has referred back to its standing group for other study the plan under which Marshal Alphonse Juin of France is to assume command of the whole central European sector of the Western front.

"THE THREAT"

London, Apr. 19.

The Atlantic Council, supreme directing body of the 14-nation North Atlantic Pact, which meets in Paris on April 23, will ignore the Russian "peace offensive" in planning the military build-up of the alliance, according to informed sources here.

But the conciliatory gesture that Moscow has made since Stalin died last month will be one of the "peace offensive" in planning the military build-up of the alliance, according to informed sources here.

There is already broad agreement among the 14 governments that though the Communists' moves are a welcome sign of relaxed tension they do not justify a slackening in Western rearmament.

The full Atlantic Council, comprising the Foreign, Defence and Finance Ministers of the United States, Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Iceland, Norway, Denmark, Canada, Italy, Portugal, Greece, and Turkey.

They will meet for their first session this year in the temporary headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in the giant pre-fabricated building at the Palais de Chaillot, former European seat of the United Nations.

MAIN TASK

The meeting is expected to be a short one, probably lasting only three days.

Approval of the pact's military goals up to June 1953, will be the Council's main task. These are embodied in the organisation's Annual Review. The recommendations prepared for it by their Military Committee—the Chiefs of Staff of the 14 nations—and the permanent secretariat in Paris again emphasise quality rather than quantity for the coming year.

This was the theme adopted by the Ministers at their last meeting, in December, when they decided that the force targets set in Lisbon the previous February were much too ambitious if economic stability was to be maintained in the member countries.

No figures are available on the number of army divisions

which the alliance hopes to have mobilised by next year—and the emphasis is on the training and building up of reserves rather than on standing formations.

Also before Ministers for their approval will be a new construction programme for additional airfields, port facilities and headquarters organisations needed by the forces in the next two to three years. This is expected to cost between £200 and £300 million sterling. The immediate building programme—to next June—will cost more than £50,000,000.

But for the first time since the alliance tackled the question of financing "infrastructure" programmes, the apportionment of the cost is expected to be agreed before the Ministers meet, and will therefore require only their formal endorsement.

Hitherto, the cost-sharing decisions have been taken after an "auction" in the Council, with each member making "bids" on what his Government would pay in the light of the contribution which the United States proposed making.

Nearly all the 120 airfields previously approved by the Council for construction in seven of the member countries and West Germany have been completed or are now being built.

The Military Committee, which is expected to meet a few days before the Ministers, will present the Council with a full progress report on what has been achieved in the military field so far.

The report is not likely to differ greatly from the provisional one submitted last December.

GERMAN ROLE

This said that the Lisbon target of 50 divisions—half of them in reserve—had been "substantially met" though many of the formations were deficient in personnel and weapons. The combined air forces also fell short of the planned numbers.

The Military Committee is also expected to express its concern over the continued delays in raising a German force for Western defence. The situation European Defence Treaty, through which the Federal Republic is scheduled to rearm, has not yet been ratified although it was signed a year ago. The elections which Italy is to hold in June will further delay its approval by national parliaments.

Diplomatic quarters here expect Greece and Turkey to report to the Council on their recently concluded friendship pact and military agreements with Yugoslavia. The new Balkan entente has filled a large gap in the Western defence periphery.

Though the agreements cannot formally commit the Atlantic alliance to go to war if Yugoslavia should be attacked, they underline the conviction of most Western diplomats that the West could not stand aside if she became the victim of aggression.—Reuter.



Sir Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin, shown leaving the Greek Church in Hammersmith, London, with his bride the former Mrs Amalia Constantine. They had previously gone through a civil ceremony at Chelsea Register Office. The new Lady Fleming is a Greek bacteriologist who went to work at the Wright-Fleming Institute in 1947. During the German occupation of Greece she helped many British and New Zealand soldiers to escape; later she was imprisoned by the Nazis.—Central Press Photo.

British Everest Climbers Hopeful

New Delhi, Apr. 19.

The British Himalayan expedition is due to complete the establishment of its base camp on Khumbu glacier at the foot of Mount Everest this week.

Except for a minor setback at the beginning, when several oxygen cylinders were found to be leaking, there has been no hitch in the plans which the British climbers hope will take them to the 29,002-ft summit of the world's highest mountain peak.

Since it arrived in the Everest area three weeks ago, the 12-man expedition has split up into parties for practice climbing to become acclimatised before attempting Everest itself.

During the past 10 days the expedition's 300 porters have been busy moving up supplies from the training base at Thyangboche monastery to the base camp being established on Khumbu glacier, near the sites used by the Swiss last year.

During the next three weeks the British will summit the first obstacle on the mountain—the giant icefall which cascades in a 2,000-foot sheer fall of treacherous and crumbling ice from the entrance to the western corn (gorge).

The expedition will need to consolidate a good supply route up this dangerous fall and over the gaping crevasses at the top before crossing the snowy bowl of the corn to make the main assault camp on South Col.

The assault on the peak, expected to be led by 28-year-old Cambridge student George Band, is due to start between May 15 and 20.

The expedition will have a fortnight to three weeks after that in which to make their assault before the monsoon sets in.—Reuter.

France Honours Disney

Cannes, Apr. 19.

The American creator of animated films, Mr. Walter Disney, was today awarded the Cross of Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour.

The presentation was made by the French Minister of Information, M. Emilio Hugues, after the showing of Mr. Disney's film, "Peter Pan", at the film festival here.—France-Press.

Anti-Huk Operation

Manila, Apr. 19.

Five Huk rebels were killed, 56 captured, and five forced to surrender, during operations launched by Philippine Government troops in Bantoc Peninsula, South of Manila.—Reuter.

Flares Dropped On Inchon

Seoul, Apr. 19.

A Fifth Air Force spokesman said three to five Communist planes dropped flares on Seoul's Inchon seaport and Kimpo airfield tonight.

The planes were responsible for an air raid alert in Seoul. Allied night fighters were in the air but there was no report of any contact and apparently no bombs were dropped. Small missile raids have been made before by Red planes with little effect.—Associated Press.

SOCIALIST CHALLENGE EXPECTED

London, Apr. 19.

Mr Herbert Morrison, acting Leader of the Opposition, will ask Mr Churchill, the Prime Minister, in the House of Commons tomorrow to define the British Government's attitude towards President Eisenhower's "peace call" to Russia last week.

The Eisenhower statement may be challenged by the Socialist left wingers, some of whom described the President's words as a peace "demand" rather than a peace move.

Writing in the mass circulation Sunday Pictorial today, Mr Richard Crossman, M.P., one of the chief lieutenants of Aneurin Bevan, the Leftwing leader, said no one could help being moved by Mr Eisenhower's powerful plea to end the cold war. "But surely it is wildly optimistic to describe his speech as a peace plan" he added. It was really a demand, a statement of the conditions the Communists must fulfil before there could be any question of peace.

But Mr Churchill's endorsement of President Eisenhower's speech is expected to receive the enthusiastic support of Government adherents and of many others outside his own party.—Reuter.

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Lady Magician: Miss Lau Po-jun

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How one boy beat the racket... and how a girl made him a man!

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TO-MORROW MORNING SHOW

EMPIRE AT 12.30 P.M.
20th Century-Fox
TECHNICOLOR-CARTOONS

PRINCESS AT 11.15 A.M.
NIGHT BEAUTIES
A French Picture

SECOND DISPATCH FROM BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

An American Woman Inside The Kremlin

TEN members of our party got into the Kremlin today, storming the 800-year-old walled fortress with cameras and flash-bulbs.

It was the usual conducted tour, but with an important, unprecedented difference: we were permitted to photograph points of interest within.

So far as we are able to determine we were the first Americans ever permitted to take pictures inside.

This concession is just one phase of the Russian attempt to go all out to make our stay pleasant.

Among other things they produced their most famous ballerina specially for us.

HUGE CROWDS

I LEARNED also today from the British Naval Attaché, Captain Roy Talbot, that the Russians are planning to send one of their newest cruisers to take part in the Coronation Naval Review at Spithead on June 15.

Talbot said he had been trying to get an appointment with the appropriate Russian authorities for roughly a year.

Suddenly, last week, the Russians summoned him and advised him of their decision to send a cruiser to the review.

Today huge holiday crowds milled in Moscow's streets in beautiful spring weather. Today, also, for the first time during our stay, the American flag fluttered above the Embassy. It is hoisted only on holidays.

Because of our jammed schedule we made the tour of the Kremlin, usually a

By Jane Mellvaine

who spent Easter in Moscow with nine other American editors

four-hour tour, in 90 minutes.

We saw the hall of the Supreme Council, where Stalin made his last speech during the 19th Party Congress last October.

In this building, once the Czar's palace, we saw many reminders of pre-revolutionary times.

The apartments in which the rulers of old Russia hung their crowns are covered with satin brocade and garnished with more gold than there is in Fort Knox.

There are rows on rows of crowns, lots of royal raiment in ermine and silk, beaded saddles and stirrups encrusted with pearls.

The Kremlin was crowded with tourists, many of them students—quite a number Chinese.

There were more than a hundred Chinese in the audience tonight when we saw "Swan Lake" at the famed Bolshoi Theatre.

RUSSIA'S top ballerina, Ulanova, was not dancing, but she was brought to the theatre to talk to us.

After the third act we were taken backstage, all done with red brocade, satin, and gilt, and met the cast and Ulanova. She had no make-up and wore a plain black dress, and the only decoration was a red ribbon across her chest showing that she had won a Stalin Prize four times.

She told me that she had visited China, but not the United States or Britain.

When I asked whether she would like to visit London or New York, she was non-committal. Said she: "There is much work to be done here in Russia."

BATTLEGROUND

LOST the battle of the Russian beauty parlour today. The battleground was the National Hotel's beauty salon—

the best in Moscow—of the early Elizabethan type, with mahogany antique wash-basins, a damask-curtained alcove just off the lobby, and an adjoining barber's shop and manicure tables.

It was co-educational—men and women awaiting haircuts and shampoos.

Few Moscow women wear short hair. Those waiting with me had shawls draped over their heads and wore double-breasted suits with peace medals.

Conversation was at a premium.

One bit of conversation directed at me went like this: "First Russian woman: 'I am glad to see you in our country.'"

Second Russian woman: "I would hope to come to your country—not I, but my child might."

First Russian woman again: "We will all come when all the world is Communist."

I GAVE IN

FROM Moscow to Mianpao's beauty shops are pretty much the same. The difference is here you all do your hair one way—the way your operator wants to.

I wanted the waves of the future. I wound up with wire cutters all over my head. No "nyets" ("No") did any good.

Steel-girded heads began popping out from under electric dryers.

All eyes were trained on my despairing gestures towards peace.

My friend the interpreter came in. I explained—I wanted my hair straight like the great ballerina Ulanova.

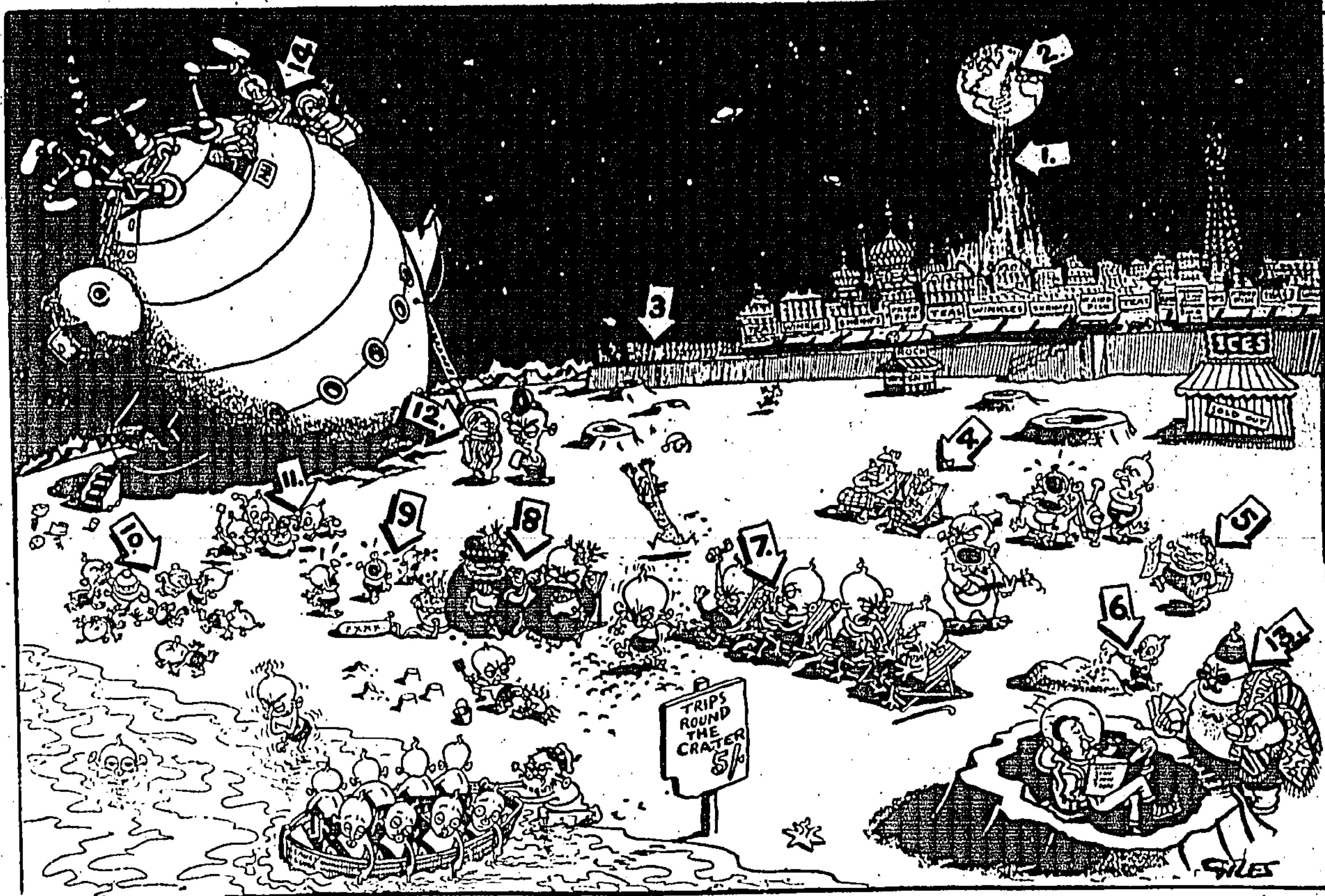
Lights flickered in his eyes like the bulbs in my marble bathroom. So it was "brides I wanted. I needed braids about as much as I needed the little man who is following me around Moscow."

Weakly I gave in. Our communications were as snarled as my locks and, besides, we were keeping other people waiting.

I shelled out ten and a half roubles (about 23s 3d) and "Da" (thanks) and wound up the loser in a battle where the odds were against me from the start.

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More Tomorrow



THE Gilles family decided on the moon they are not as a "complete change," and "away from it all" as all that. moon newboy. 6. Moon boy on Saturday they set off on a This Gilles guide shows: space ship excursion for the why:—

Now they have arrived to Moon men queuing to see find, says Gilles, that even on "What the Butler Saw," eyes and discussing rheumatism.

9. Moon children hollering for ice cream. 10. The twins having a go at moon children while they have a chance. 11. Moon children having a go at Vera's boy while THEY have the chance. 12. Father getting booked for parking by moon policemen. 13. Moon man trying to interest George in postcards, carpets, and Easter eggs. 14. Some of the family retiring to the space ship for a cup of tea, with a feeling that they have been to the moon before.

BEGINNING TODAY—the remarkable story of
AIREY NEAVE, DSO, OBE, MC

They Have Their Exits



Neave at Nuremberg

THE man I had come so far to meet was waiting for me. He stood with his back to the window of his cell in the autumn sunlight. He was tall and grey and with tired eyes he watched our little group as it entered the cell. It seemed that his mouth quivered as he waited at attention until Colonel Andrus, the Governor of the Nuremberg Prison, had taken his place beside the bed.

"Wilhelm Keitel?" I said.

"Yes."

"I am Major Neave, the officer appointed by the International Military Tribunal to serve upon you a copy of the indictment in which you are named as defendant."

I watched the man gather his courage. His square head was held high and he stood there immovable and military yet utterly woe-begone. It was the hour of retribution for General-Field-Marshal Keitel, Chief of the High Command of the German Armed Forces,

member of the Secret Cabinet Council, member of the Council of Ministers for the Defence of the Reich.

It was my duty to set in motion the great proceedings which were to end in his execution as a common murderer.

His field-grey tunic was shorn of decorations and badges of rank and he wore a General Officer's grey breeches with a red stripe. Then suddenly I saw his feet. They were swathed in felt slippers many sizes too large. I wanted to laugh my head off.

But at least he was not forced as I had been to wear clogs or stand with his feet bare on the stone floor of a Gestapo prison.

In spite of his ridiculous appearance he wore a better uniform than the one in which I tried to escape from a German prisoner of war camp.

My thoughts returned to that counterfeited German uniform which I had devised with such care and patience but which had suffered such an ignominious end. It was coloured with scenery from the camp theatre which, while of an authentic field-grey in the dim light of my prison quarters, shone a bright emerald green under the arc lamps outside.

I looked more like a demon in a pandemonium than an escaping prisoner. The sentries laughed when they caught me and led me off to the cells.

Now I saw that Keitel's lips were quivering. He has had his day, I thought, this broken martinet. He has only his memories. A Field-Marshal's baton from the Fuehrer; victory in the West and Deutschland Uber Alles; all the pomp and glory of Prussian militarism in the service of a mania. I had my memories to cling to. Keitel was old enough to be my father.

I remembered the big grey tourer that brought Goering to Calais in the summer of 1940, passing the British wounded in a cloud of dust. The little German under-officer at the Transit Camp at Alost in Belgium, crimson with anger and wounded pride, shouting at captured British officers as they laughed defiantly at the midday covering their ration of coarse brown bread.

"Stop laughing, English gentlemen!" Hands on hips, he roared in emulation of the Fuehrer.

ON that October afternoon in 1945 when I first entered Keitel's cell my thoughts were of my own escape. I looked at the bare white walls, the barred window high above Keitel's head and I felt again that urge to break out. It had always been with me since my two unsuccessful and one successful attempts to escape.

WE were ordered to retire from the shattered village to await the enemy in the sand dunes on the west side of the town. Over my head the shells screamed and as Calais became still and dark they burst with a staccato crash in the docks behind us. And then out of that heavy silence came the sound of a guitar. A baby cried.

Towards the afternoon of May 24 tanks began to break through. I was sent to the east side of the town where bullets struck the pave-

The wheel had turned a full circle. Could I forget the Jew pushed from the pavement by the S.S. men, his hat spinning in the wind? Or the silence of great dark Polish forests as I crept among the pine trees in the bitter night?

Or the moment when the sentry turned his back before I crossed the frontier into Switzerland at the end of my third escape? Or in later years, the old French woman who refused to betray hidden British pilots to the Gestapo?

Or the Dutch Resistance with whom I worked so long after the Battle of Arrhen?

DEFEAT had come to the scattered remains of Hitler's 1,000-year Reich. Generals, admirals and politicians, they waited for me that autumn day.

I looked again at Keitel's blank, miserable Prussian face and thought of 1940 and the great black cloud of smoke darkening the horizon over Dunkirk.

I had come with my battery from Arras to Calais to take part in the last stand before Dunkirk. Along the straight roads past Vany Ridge and St. Omer to a village outside Calais called Coulogne the straggling columns of refugees choked every road. Led by their priests, they wandered like a forlorn crusade. Spies and deserters, refugees from Hitler, filled the little village square to an accompaniment of shrieks from the dykes. And we, voluntary soldiers and conscripts of His Majesty, ready to die, or at any rate expecting to die, stood amid this turmoil with two anti-tank rifles to meet the might of Rommel's panzers. Hopefully we dugged tables and chairs from the school, placed the village hearse across the road and waited.

The first mortar bomb was nearly fatal. It burst on the roof of the Mairie and showered tiles at my feet. Beside me lay the dead body of my dispatch rider, wearing a smile that even a mortar bomb could not efface.

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Towards the afternoon of May 24 tanks began to break through. I was sent to the east side of the town where bullets struck the pave-

ment and bounced off the walls with a noise like the crack of a whip. Here and there a white face showed at a cellar grating. And in the heat of that afternoon, as Keitel was telephoning his Fuehrer's orders to the west from the comfort of Berlin, I felt a sharp

* THE AUTHOR

Airey Neave, born 1916, was educated at Eton and Oxford, joined the Territorials in 1935, went to France as a gunner lieutenant and in 1940 was wounded and captured. He escaped in 1942, helped organize the escape of others until 1944, when he returned to active service in North-West Europe. He served on the Nuremberg Tribunal Staff (1945-46). His decorations include the DSO, OBE (Mil.), MC, Dutch Order of Orange Nassau, American Bronze Star, French Croix de Guerre.

blow in my side. I crawled a few yards. I felt the blood running down inside my clothes and trickle to my stomach.

I got to my feet and, against the wall, I began to speak—medically—orderly came up to me as if from nowhere. He gazed at the wound and grinned maddeningly.

"You're a lucky one, Sir. Just an inch from the gate. Only a flesh wound."

Braced and faint I came to a vest stone hospital near the docks, and all next day the Stukas came and went at will. But there was no surrender.

On the platforms of the Calais Maritime where a few months before travellers had stared gaily for Paris the last stand was made among the wagons, the lites and in the sand dunes. A man shot himself with his own rifle in an archway which housed the regimental aid post, beside me a young soldier was crying quietly.

A field-grey figure appeared shouting and waving a revolver. Then a huge man in German uniform and a Red Cross armband put me gently on a stretcher. I was a prisoner of war.

Tomorrow: To Stalag XXa—and the first escape plan.

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"Stood amid this turmoil with two anti-tank rifles to meet the might of Rommel's panzers."

THE AUSTRALIANS IN ENGLAND



The Australian Test team aboard the Orcades when it docked at Southampton, Monday, April 13:
Left to right—back row:—De Courcy, McDonald, Langley, Craig, Morris, (masseur), Archer.
Centre row:—Hole, Benaud, Ring, Johnston.
Front row:—Davidson, Miller, Harvey, Mr Davies (Manager), Hassett, Lindwall.

Spectacular Last-Minute Goal Brings Victory To Combined Services

By "STICKS"

Spectacular last-minute goal by Smith after extra time enabled the Combined Services to break through a 3-3 deadlock and win their annual match against the Club de Recreo yesterday.

With both sides evenly matched and a cracking pace maintained throughout the play, the game produced not only excitement galore but also an unusually high standard of hockey.

Who received a pass on the forehead in the later stages of the game, gave another display at centre-forward, scoring two of his side's goals and providing a constant danger to the Services' defence with his speed and stickwork.

Excellent support was given him in the forward line by inside-right "Junior" Remedios, who was responsible for the other civilian goal.

Better teamwork and more forceful play were the advantages enjoyed by the Services over their opponents.

Potters was outstanding in the defence at centre-half where his one-handed tackles always provided a stumbling block to a number of promising civilian offensives.

Baghat Singh at left-half, with his inexhaustible stamina, was always there in the thick of the fray and both Smith and Farmer-Wright provided the spearhead of the Services vanguard.

After an initial period of end-to-end play, Services opened the scoring after a fine move by Farmer-Wright, who collected a forward pass, drew a defender and pushed the ball to Smith, who complied with a fast drive past the advancing goalkeeper.

Civilians equalised in the 20th minute when "Junior" Remedios went through on the right and slipped a nice pass to an unmarked Gardner. Gardner's ankle-high shot beat Bailey well beaten.

Just before the interval Services regained their lead, after a series of mishits by both attackers and defenders. Gaining possession of the ball, right-winger Clegg-Hill made a fast run along the right touch-line and tapped it inwards.

Cruz mis-hit and the ball ran off his stick to Farmer-Wright, who also mis-hit his drive.

Civilian goalkeeper Samy, however, misjudged the spin and before he could recover, Smith had followed up and put the ball past him into the net.

Starting Times At Fanling Tomorrow

Starting times at the Royal Hongkong Golf Club at Fanling tomorrow are:

A.M. Old Course

9.20 R. G. Craig—R. G. L. Ollphant.
9.32 H. Small—S. S. Gordon.
9.40 E. H. Sanabury—N. T. Holmes.
9.52 C. R. Smith—P. L. Holmes.
10.04 A. Peeling—J. T. H. N.
10.16 L. J. Jones—F. Y. Robinson.
10.28 R. H. Coombs—L. H. Robinson.

A.M. New Course

9.20 T. G. C. Knight—R. M. M.
9.32 Mrs. H. Small—Mrs. S. S.
9.40 J. K. Watson—J. B. Wilson.
9.52 E. A. Walker—T. Low.
10.04 L. Stanton—J. D. Mackie.
10.16 W. Urquhart—T. O. Mor.
10.28 Mrs. R. H. Coombs—Mrs. L. H. Robinson.

GALLANT SCOTS DISPLAY IN INTERNATIONAL SOCCER CUP FINAL

By "SPIV"

China won the Soccer International Cup for the 6th post-war year and for the 12th time since the series started in 1925 by defeating a game Scotland XI in the final yesterday by six goals to three.

Though beaten, the Scots put up a more than creditable display against their superior opponents.

Undaunted by a 4-0 setback at the end of the first 33 minutes' play and a 4-1 score at the interval, they came back into the fray with a new vigour in the second half and subjected their opponents to an anxious period when they drew up to 3-5 only to fail in their gallant efforts at forcing a draw after some very good attempts.

The Chinese enjoyed an all-round superiority throughout the game and after enjoying a 4-0 lead relaxed into a series of fancy movements, in which both full-backs Lau Yee and Hau Yung-sang took repeated drives at the goal.

In the forward line, however, the margin of superiority of the Chinese over the Scots was reduced to the minimum.

More forceful than their opponents, they were always trying, but were only handicapped by a lack of combination and ball-control.

Mullen was prominent with his headers and quick follow-up drives, and was responsible for all his side's three goals.

MacGregor worked extremely hard in making the openings for the forwards and McDonald came through with a number of good individual efforts at scoring.

Both the wings showed good speed but would have been more

dangerous had they had better control of their centres.

The Scottish defence had a successful afternoon in the matter of tactics, entangling the Chinese forwards repeatedly with their offside game. Greig at centre-half and Greig at right-back were easily the most outstanding among them, and the two wing-halves, Dalziel and Petrie, though lacking in attack, played a fine defensive game.

THE GOALS

Scotland started off strongly by holding their more favoured opponents to an equal end-to-end series of exchanges for the first 15 minutes when China opened the scoring.

A long centre by their left-wing, Mok Chun-wah, reached Lee Tai-fai at the other end of the field. Lee took the ball to the goal-line, and centred it backwards across the goalmouth. Yee Cheuk-yin met it with a first-timer which goalkeeper Miller got his hands to but could not stop.

After a good effort by MacGregor, whose cross-drive from close in was taken by Yue Yiu-tak, China increased her lead through Hau Ching-to after a well-timed flick by Au Chi-yin. Hau took the ball on the run and in turn flicked it over the advancing centre-half and goalkeeper into the open goalmouth.

Five minutes later, Tang Sum took up the ball from mid-field and found the net with a rising drive from just outside the box.

In another few minutes, Lee Tai-fai brought the ball inwards but fumbled when about to part with it. Au Chi-yin went into the tackle and tipped the ball goalwards. Goalkeeper Miller managed to stop the ball, but followed it with it and Au, following up, tipped the ball past him.

Just before the interval came Scotland reduced the deficit following a good corner kick by MacGregor and a header by Mullen.

China again assumed the offensive on the resumption and quickly went to a 5-1 lead. A high cross centre by left-half Sit Pui-yin found Au Chi-yin who, however, mis-kicked his drive and the ball trickled goalwards. Szeto Man followed.

Major League Baseball

New York, Apr. 19.

The American League-leading St. Louis Browns, helped by Bobby Young's single and saving base running, scored three runs in the 11th inning at Detroit today to whip the Detroit Tigers 6-3, and make a clean sweep of the three-game series.

Wait Masterson pitched the Washington Senators to their first victory of the season at Washington today, 4-0, over the Boston Red Sox. Masterson limited his former teammates to five hits and struck out nine along the way. A chilled crowd of 9,888 watched the game.

The Cleveland at Chicago doubleheader was postponed because of cold weather.

At St. Louis, Stan Musial's first home run in the National League season in the fifth inning gave the St. Louis Cardinals a 4-3 victory over the Milwaukee Braves in a game delayed once by a blinding snow.

Duke Snider and Roy Campanella's clutch hitting powered the Brooklyn Dodgers to an easy 12-4 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates at Pittsburgh today in a game delayed 30 minutes by snow in the third inning.

The Philadelphia at New York game was postponed because of cold and rain.

The Chicago at Cincinnati doubleheader was postponed because of the wet ground.

THE SCORES

American League R H E
St. Louis 6 16 2
Detroit 3 8 0
Winning pitcher, Stuart; loser, Ned Garver.
Boston 0 5 0
Washington 4 9 0
Winning pitcher, Walt Masterson; loser, Freeman.

National League

R H E
Milwaukee 3 8 1
St. Louis 4 7 1
Winning pitcher, Staley; loser, Antonelli.
Brooklyn 12 9 3
Pittsburgh 4 7 19
Winning pitcher, Erskine; loser, Murry Dickson. — Associated Press.

Russians Win Five Wrestling Championships

Naples, Apr. 19.

Russia tonight carried off five of the eight titles in the World Graeco-Roman Wrestling Championships which have been held here during the past three days. Sweden won the three others.

The new Champions are: Featherweight, B. M. Gourevitch, Russia.
Bantamweight, J. A. S. Terjan, Russia.
Featherweight, Olle Anderper, Sweden.
Lightweight, Gustaf Freij, Sweden.
Welterweight, G. I. Chatvorjan, Russia.
Middleweight, G. A. Karlod, Russia.
Light-heavyweight, A. P. Englas, Russia.
Heavyweight, Bertil Antonsson, Sweden.

The Russians had entered a man for every event as well as 16 reserves, the biggest team of any of the 21 competing nations. Olympic Champions of 1952 at all weights were competing, but only Gourevitch (flyweight) added the world title to his Olympic honour.

Those beaten by the other new Champions were I. Rodos (Hungary), bantam; P. J. Pounkin (Russia), feather; G. Safin (Russia), Axel Greenberg (Sweden), middle; K. Grondahl (Finland), light-heavy; and I. Kotkas (Russia), heavy. Anderberg (feather) won the Olympic Games freestyle light-weight title. —Reuter.

ON THE RECORD Team Spirit

Needless to say, we have been hearing a lot in the last week about the importance of team spirit and the importance of team games in the development of schoolboys' and schoolgirls' characters towards the goal to which all schools work—education towards citizenship.

This column doesn't disagree. It would like to point out, however, that the average school child has about 10 years of schooling and most of the team spirit can be built up in these years. Why concentrate on the last three years?

All schools have inter-house matches and these serve the purpose sufficiently. The idea of team spirit is getting out-moded, anyway. The delegates to the Conference of the International Olympic Committee now going on a Mexico City tour, in the majority, inclined towards cutting team games out of future Olympic celebrations.

They made the discovery at Helsinki that team games do not breed good sportsmanship and that the whole Olympic ideal of competition being more important than victory is jeopardised by the desire of many nations to win at any cost.

Yesterday we went down to Boundary Street to watch a team competition—International ladies' hockey. There was much spirited competition and much desire to win and 33 girls got some good, healthy Sunday afternoon exercise.

There was a very spirited Scottish team that nearly pulled off victory against heavy odds, but the cards were heavily stacked against them and they had to contend with, among other "stars" of the League, a Scottish girl in the English side.

If Marie Meikle had been playing for Scotland instead of England, it may have been a different story and a Scottish victory. As it was, Portugal won. They deserved the victory.

For all we know, Marie was born in England and has lived all her life there and has nothing in common with Scotland and chose to play for England, doesn't like haggis and abhors butterscotch.

But there is also an organisation known as the Ladies' Hockey League that should have given the whole matter deep thought and should have insisted on Scotland, who has the smallest choice of players to call upon, having first claim on all the available talent that could be chased as Scottish whether by birth, domicile, ancestry or even by sheer taste for haggis.

It is deplorable that amid the general cry about the importance of team spirit, a sporting point like this could have been overlooked.

We enjoyed ourselves considerably by pulling many a leg about the auxiliaries in the English team and were amused generally, with long explanations and sheepish grins, except for Diana Jillett.

When we asked Diana how much she had paid for all the auxiliaries on the English team, the younger of the Jillets got so annoyed about it that she rose to about six feet in stature and acidly replied, "That was a nasty crack!"

Diana, at least, wasn't sheepish and showed a lot of spirit. However, if it happened to be a matter of two years ago and we had tried the same on Maureen Hodgkinson, we would have today been nursing another bruise on our ankle.

Maureen, who was Scottish in every way except ancestry—she grew up and went to school in Scotland—would have played for Scotland on

her own choice. This column knows because we tried to organise the first post-war international hockey tournament in Maureen's time and asked her whom she would prefer to play for.

Many of our best memories of local ladies' hockey are centred about the Scots and Scots' Anglos in it. To this fund may be added the great display by Kim Campbell in 1951.

Going back 14 years, there was the great game at King's Park between the Hongkong Ladies and the "Y" Ladies. Many think that the Victorians are the successors to the Hongkong Ladies, but it must be pointed out that the old Hongkong Ladies had few places; if any, on their team for the Peak belles.

Essentially, they were a hefty crowd and were recruited almost exclusively from school-teachers and nursing sisters. The belles were generally too fluffy and flattery to take on the "Y" Ladies' battery.

The "Y" Ladies also, except for the McCaw sisters and Ina Buchanan, were wealthy women and a collision in one of these matches was something really worth seeing.

The only post-war one to compare was that between Maureen Rod and Betty Rouse in the Grenlins-Recreo match last year and that was between two defenders rather than between an attacker and a defender.

Now in this match, 14 years ago, one of the Hongkong Ladies had succeeded early on in knocking wee little Ina on the ankle. It sounded very much like a bone was breaking, but Ina was back in the game in no time, as was Lynn Ramsay yesterday.

The game went its full course. When everything was over, four or five Hongkong Ladies hobbled off to the side-lines and gingerly looked at their shoes and then socks. All four or five surveyed blackened toe nails and very puffed up toes and all looked up and searched the field about them and their eyes came to rest finally and very meaningfully on little Ina.

It may not have been Ina at all, but they seemed to think so. In those days orders were strict. Once the bone-breaking started, everyone knew what to do. Once the game was over, everyone forgave everyone else.

There was no after-the-match conversation about "dirty play." That was taken in stride and no one complained about it. These days, any time a team loses, the press hears little else about what it was on the other side that pulled the points in.

When the League was resumed after the war it was with considerable interest that we watched one afternoon another team instructing the Alabamians sisters about what to do when unfairly tackled.

The first lot of Grenlins were comparatively small girls and it was a captain's duty to teach them the judo of hockey.

If we must have team games, in short, we must accept everything that comes with team games. No doubt, King George V School, under the able guidance of Miss Joan Lambour, put in a lot of time and practice into winning the League Championships, even if she didn't win the judo.

A few of the other teams do the same. They do have practices, but they don't take them very seriously. The general idea is, if the skipper likes you, you will continue to play whether you are letting the side down or not.

Thoroughly amused by all this internationalism, we finally sought the wise counsel of two of the men who make hockey in Hongkong tick—"Grandfather" May and "Pedlar" Palmer.

They washed their hands off it. "We've seen the Welsh last year," they said. "There was only one Welshman in the lot."

No doubt, there is a lot to be said for team games, and team spirit, as much as can be said against team games and team spirit. There is much more to be said for the individual who enters the Colony Tennis Championships every year without a ghost of a chance of winning, the many Chinese girls who will still swim against Cynthia Eager and Vanessa Giles, the two dozen sprinters in this Colony who still chase Stephen Xavier. These men, girls and boys, have not admitted defeat.

The schools that turn out boys and girls with the spirit to go in, be beaten, train hard and be beaten again, are, in deed, turning out the right kind of citizen for the future. Team games play their part, but the contribution of team games to building character can be over-emphasised.

It is quite normal for the teams even to forget to thank the umpires. We may add that with yesterday's "international" this was not forgotten. The captain of one of the teams asked us to put it on record that the Ladies' Hockey Association wished to thank the two umpires who officiated.

—"RECORDER"

Home Soccer Standings

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal	39	20	11	8	94	60	51
Wolves	41	19	13	9	84	60	48
Preston	39	18	12	9	80	60	48
Blackpool	39	18	12	9	80	60	48
West Ham	40	18	12	8	80	60	46
Charlton	39	18	10	11	74	59	46
Burnley	39	17	10	12	66	64	44
Middlesbrough	40	17	10	13	66	64	44
Manchester Utd.	40	14	13	13	76	41	41
Sunderland	40	14	13	13	76	41	41
Tottenham	40	14	11	15	73	39	39
Cardiff	39	14	11	14	62	57	39
Portsmouth	40	14	10	16	77	38	38
Bolton	40	14	9	17	58	60	37
Aston Villa	39	14	9	16	60	37	37
Newcastle	40	13	9	18	55	65	35
Middlesbrough	40	12	17	11	75	35	35
Liverpool	40	11	13	16	59	37	37
Stoke	41	12	10	19	62	34	34
Manchester City	39	13	7	19	60	33	33
Sheffield Wed.	40	11	11	18	53	63	33
Chelsea	40	11	11	18	53	63	33
Derby	40	10	10	20	57	72	30

SECOND DIVISION

Sheffield Utd.	40	24	10	6	95	52	58
Huddersfield	40	23	11	6	80	33	51
Luton	40	21	11	8	60	40	51
Plymouth	40	20	12	8	64	47	51
Leicester	41	17	12	11	60	72	40
Notts Forest	39	16	13	10	62	47	47
Blackburn	41	18	11	10	67	59	44
Birmingham	40	17	10	13	65	64	44
Fulham	40	17	9	14	58	69	44
Swansea	41	15	12	14	76	77	42
Leeds	40	13	14	13	68	61	40
Rotherham	40	12	14	14	68	68	38
Exeter	40	12	14	14	68	68	38
West Ham	40	13	13	14	54	56	37
Doncaster	39	11	13	15	56	67	35
Lincoln	40	11	13	16	57	65	35
Notts Co.	40	13	9	18	68	68	34
Brentford	39	12	10	17	56	73	34
Grimsby	40	11	13	16	52	67	34
York City	40	11	13	16	52	67	34
Carlisle	40	11	13	16	52	67	34
Southamptn	40	8	13	19	50	82	29
Burnley	40	6	7	28	45	107	17

THIRD DIVISION (NORTH)

Oldham	42	21	9	12	75	43	52
Port Vale	43	17	18	8	59	34	52
Southport	44	20	11	11	61	55	51
Wrexham	42	18	12	12	75	60	50
Grimsby	43	19	10	13	74	34	48
York City	43	18	13	11	64	41	47
Carlisle	44	16	11	15	67	67	47
Crewe	43	20	7	16	67	67	47
Bradford	43	18	11	14	70	67	45
Gateshead	44	16	12	12	72	70	44
Southport	44	16	11	15	70	64	44
Chester	43	17	10	13	67	67	44
Chesterfield	43	17	11	12	65	67	44
Darlington	44	16	12	12	67	67	44
Mansfield	43	15	14	13	51	69	44
Tranmere	44	15	14	15	63	69	43
Huddersfield	43	15	13	15	57	63	43
Hull City	43	15	13	15	57	63	43
Bradford City	42	14	14	14	50	73	43
Chester	43	13	14	15	57	63	43
Rochdale	43	13	14	15	57	63	43
Wrexham	43	13	14	15	57	63	43
Accrington	43	7	11	22	38	80	23

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTH)

Bristol Rovers	42	25	10	7	89	44	60
Northampton	42	22	12	8	100	51	55
Millwall	42	23	8	11	89	52	51</

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"SHENGKING"	Keelung	8 p.m. 22nd Apr.	
"HANYANG"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 23rd Apr.	
"FAKHOT"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 25th Apr.	
"FOYANG"	Hong Kong, Kobe, Yokohama, Nagoya & Osaka	10 a.m. 25th Apr.	
"FENGNING"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Marseilles	8 a.m. 26th Apr.	
"FUNGING"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	8 a.m. 27th Apr.	
"FENGTIEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	8 a.m. 28th Apr.	
"YOCIOH"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	10 a.m. 30th Apr.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 30th Apr.	
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 1st May	

ARRIVALS FROM			
"HANYANG"	Kobe	21st Apr.	
"FOYANG"	Singapore	7 a.m. 24th Apr.	
"FENGNING"	Kobe	24th Apr.	
"FUNGING"	Indonesia & Bolk	24th Apr.	
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	24th Apr.	
"FENGTIEN"	Bangkok	25th Apr.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 27th Apr.	
"YOCIOH"	Kobe	27th Apr.	
"SOOCHOW"	Strait & Sulu	28th Apr.	
"ANKING"	Singapore	1st May	

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE			
SAILINGS TO			
"CHANGSHA"	Kobe, Yokohama, Nagoya, Yokohama & Kobe	Noon 13rd Apr.	
"CHANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne	10th May	
"TAIPING"	Japan	20th May	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	In Port	
"CHANGSHA"	Yokohama	8th May	
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	23rd May	

BLUE FUNNEL LINE			
Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said			
"LAOMEDON"	Liverpool, Dublin & Avonmouth	24th Apr.	
"ANCHISES"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	25th Apr.	
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th May	
"ASTYANAX"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th May	
"AENEAS"	Dublin & Liverpool	24th May	
"ASCANIUS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	25th May	

Scheduled Sailings from Europe			
Sails			
S. "ASTYANAX"	Liverpool	23rd Apr.	Arrives Hong Kong
G. "AENEAS"	do	6th May	23rd Apr.
S. "ASCANIUS"	do	15th May	8th May
G. "PERSEUS"	do	23rd May	15th May
S. "TELEMACHIUS"	18th Apr.	29th May	23rd May
G. "CALCHAS"	24th Apr.	7th June	29th May
S. "AUTOMEDON"	7th May	13th June	7th June
G. "PERSEUS"	13th May	13th June	13th June

DE LA RAMA LINES			
ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.			
"BATAAN"	23rd Apr.	1st June	
"DONA NATI"	SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.		
"DONA AURORA"	24th Apr.	5th May	
"DONA ALICIA"	24th Apr.	5th May	

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ARRIVALS			
FROM			
"BENWIVIS"	U.K.	28th Apr.	
"BENVORLICH"	U.K.	30th Apr.	
"BENAVON"	Japan	on or abt 14th May	
"BENVENUE"	U.K.	14th May	
"BENRECH"	U.K. via Singapore	15th May	
"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore	15th June	
"BENMIOR"	U.K.	15th June	
"BENRECH"	Japan	15th June	

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"BENMACDUIH"	Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Dublin, Antwerp and Hamburg.	Buoy A 5	
"BENVORLICH"	Singapore, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Antwerp.	30th Apr.	
"BENAVON"	Direct to Singapore, thence Havre, London, Antwerp, and Hull.	5th May	
"BENVENUE"	Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hamburg.	18th May	
"BENWIVIS"	Direct to Singapore, thence Genoa, Liverpool, Dublin and Antwerp.	24th May	
"BENRECH"	Kobe, Kobe and Yokohama.	23rd May	
"BENALBANACH"	Havre, Kobe and Yokohama.	8th June	
"BENRECH"	Direct to Singapore, thence Havre, London, Rotterdam and Hull.	10th June	

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No Insurance will be effected. JEDREN & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1953.

Japanese Public Expect Much From Akihito Trip

Tokyo, Apr. 20.
 Japanese public opinion expressed in newspapers here shows a widespread expectation that Crown Prince Akihito's visit to London for the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II will help to bring to Japan a more "democratic" attitude towards royalty.

The Japanese expect their handsome Crown Prince to learn as much as possible about the world during his tour.

To most Japanese, the Crown Prince is a symbol of a new, democratic and independent Japan. They think that he is "something new" in the Japanese Imperial family.

Mrs. Nobuko Matsudaira, Educational Adviser to the

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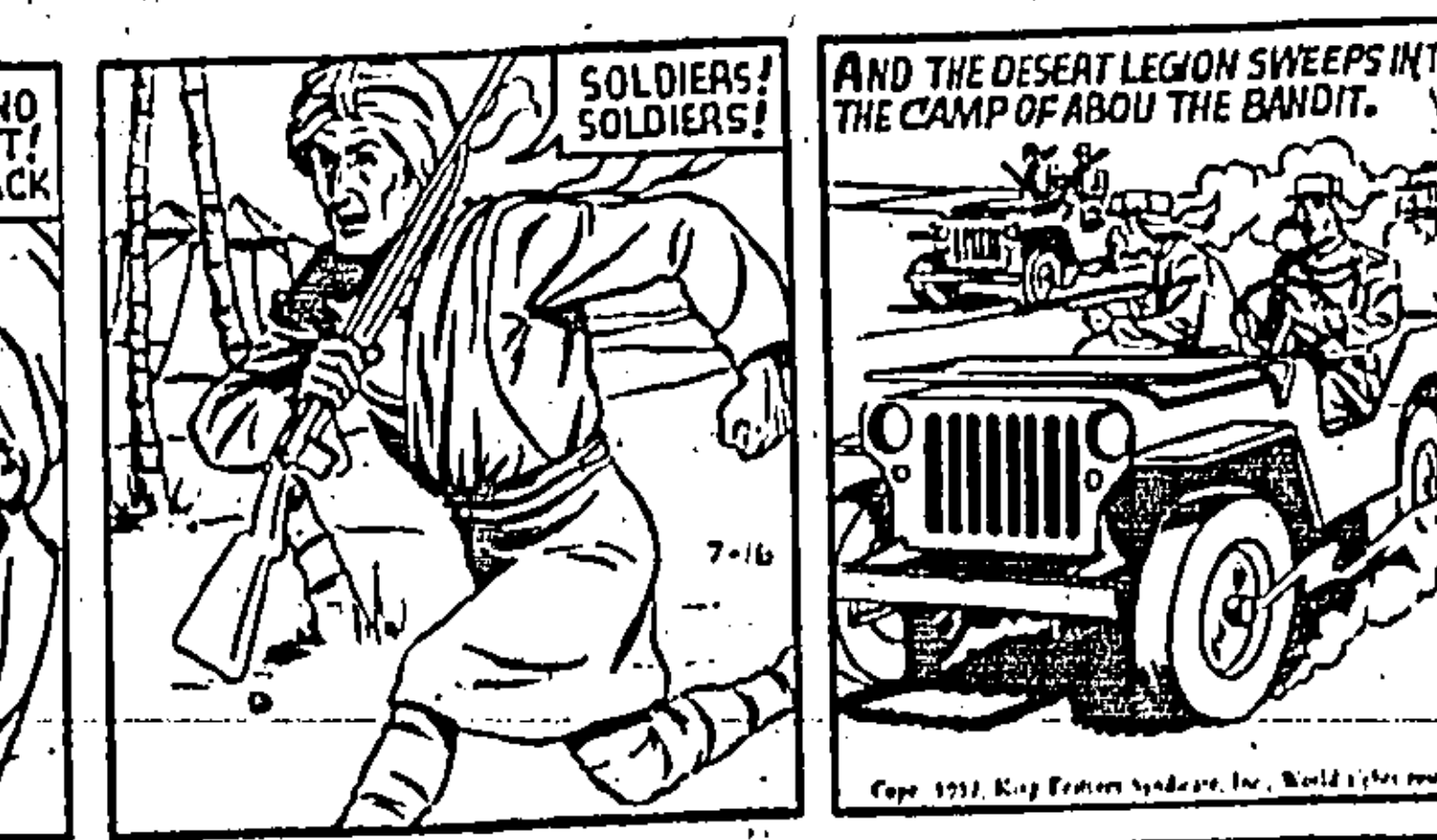
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 24th April, 1953 at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations consignees must have a Revenue Officer's stamp on their goods when they are landed.

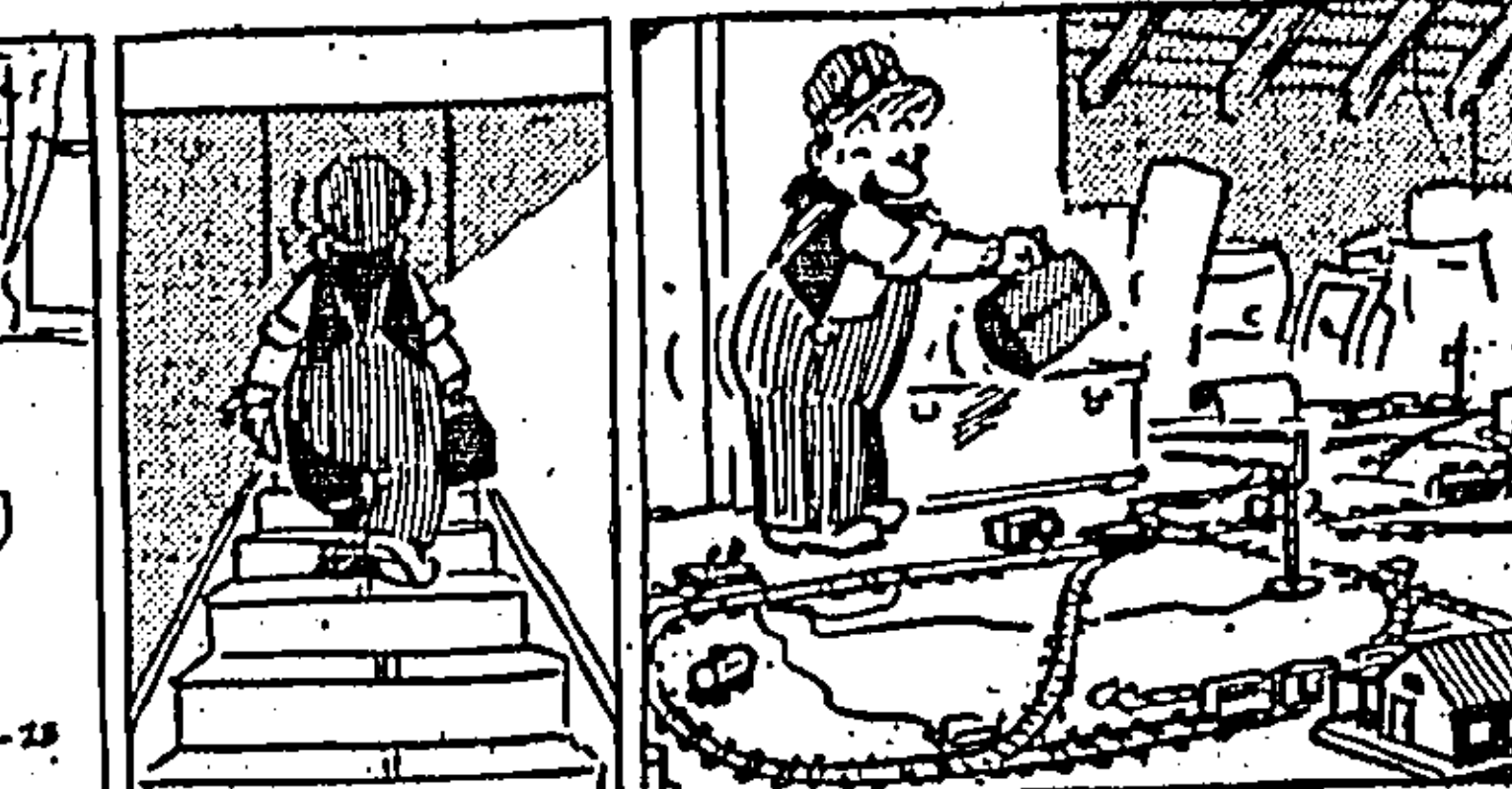
No Insurance will be effected. JEDREN & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1953.

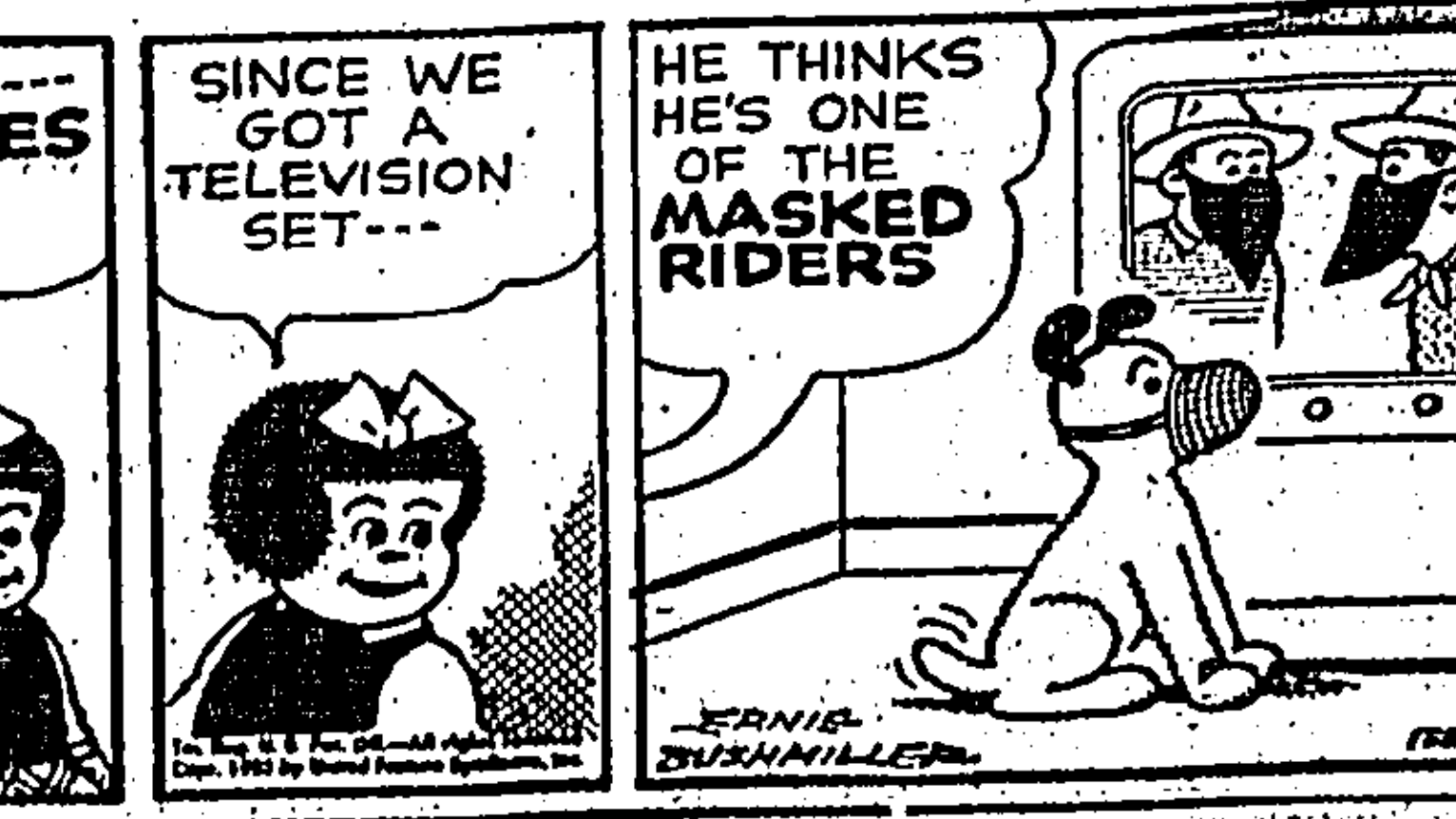
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



By Milk



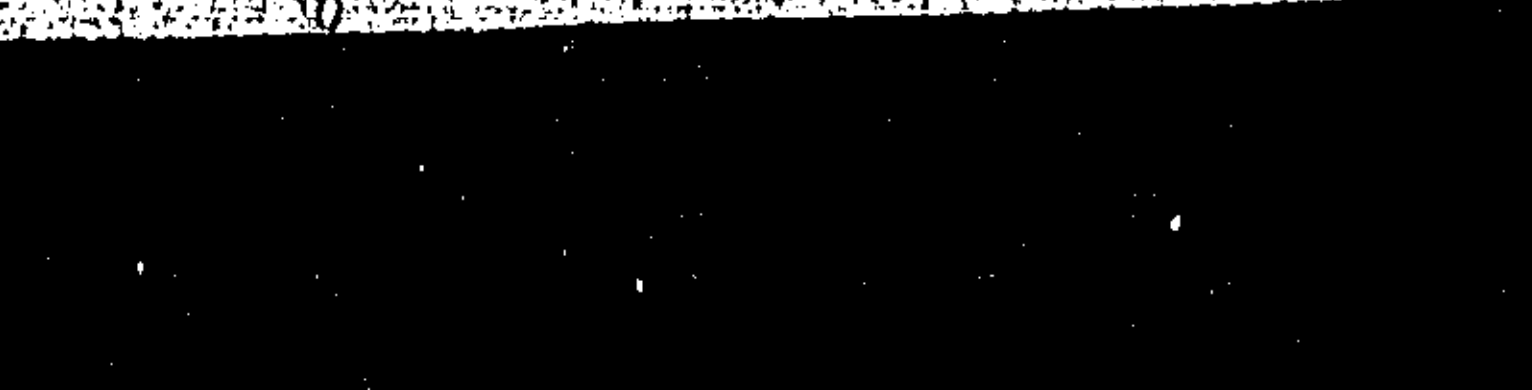
By Ernie Bushmiller



By Frank Robbins



...this situation calls for a



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Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
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"CANTON"	8th June	8th July
"CARTHAGE"	3rd July	3rd August

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Homewards "SINGAPORE"	4th May	For Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Bombay, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"SOMALI"	1st June	

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"SANGOLA"	due 1st May	from Calcutta, Hongkong & Straits
"FULTALA"	sails 2nd May	from Japan
	due 4th May	for Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Bombay, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
	sails 7th May	

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OKHLA"	due 21st Apr.	from Persian Gulf, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & Suez
"UMARIA"	sails 22nd Apr. due 30th Apr. sails 1st May	for Japan, from Japan, for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kuwait, Aden, direct, and other P. O. Ports via Bombay

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

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"EASTERN"	sails 9th May	for Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide

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Paralysis Vaccine Tried Out

New York, Apr. 19.
 The American medical world is cautiously excited by the discovery of a new vaccine against poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) which may make nationwide inoculation possible in from one to three years.

The vaccine, a creamy white substance, has passed the preliminary trials on 80 children and adults.

But further tests on from 2,000 to 5,000 more people must be made before scientists can be satisfied they are really on a safe and certain track at last.

The discovery of the vaccine was announced by Dr. Jonas E. Salk, Professor of Research in Bacteriology at Pittsburg University.

He headed a team of scientists financed by the "March of Dimes" who gave to the campaign which urges everyone to give ten cents (8 1/2 c.) to fight scourges.

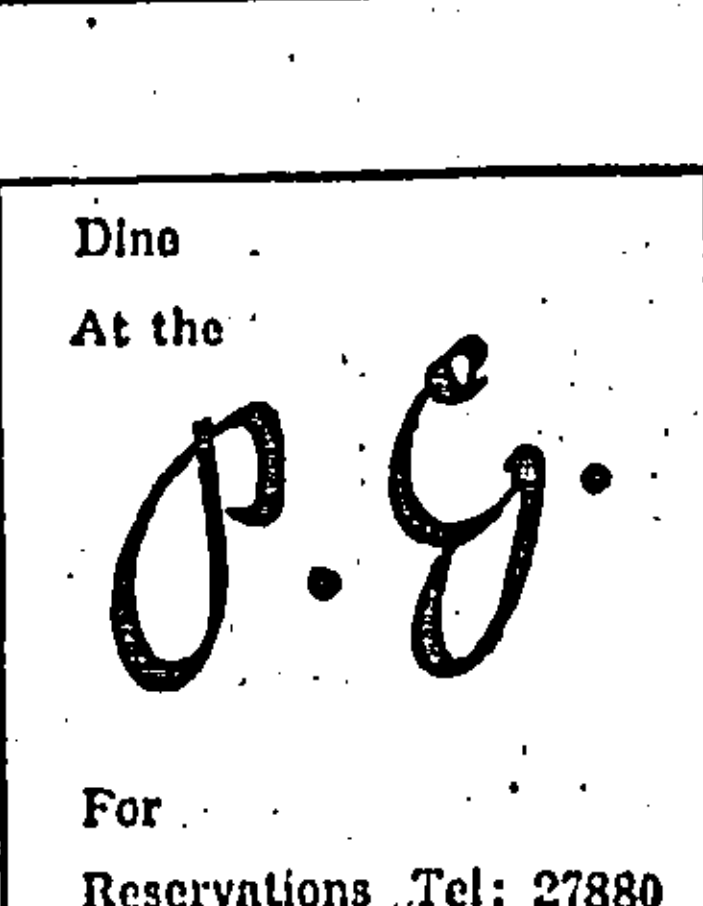
Dr. Salk was at great pains not to build up too many hopes, and to stress the enormous amount of work still to be done before the vaccine can be safely used for general use.

But the experiments, he said, were almost unanimously successful.

There are three types of infantile paralysis virus, known as Brunhilde, Lansing, and Leon, and that a vaccine which protects against one would not provide protection against the others.

Two of these viruses can be "killed" by formaldehyde, but cultivated, produce antibodies (immunity agents).

The viruses are first cultivated in the tissue of monkeys, then killed, then preserved in solution.



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FEW RESERVATIONS

Chancellor's Budget Well Received

Startling Contrast With Last Year's Policy

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Apr. 19.

Mr Butler's second Budget has proved even more popular than his first. The reason is clear. At long last the trend of economic policy is away from restriction and towards what the Chancellor called "freer endeavour and greater reward for effort."

This has been welcomed with only minor reservations by industrialists and wage-earners alike.

Of course nobody is entirely satisfied that the Chancellor has done all he could to help them personally. But with this inevitable qualification the Budget proposals have met with wide approval.

Those who benefit by his tax concessions are duly grateful while those who don't gain directly are at least thankful that nothing has been taken away from them.

Whatever may be said about the economic calculations that underlie Mr Butler's second Budget has therefore been an outstanding political success.

The Socialist Opposition appear to recognise this, too, for their attack on it has lacked conviction.

In considering the economic aspects of the Budget it is interesting to contrast the present policy with that followed last year.

The paramount need then was to erect the drain on the gold reserves and wipe out the United Kingdom's huge payments deficit with the rest of the world.

Everything else was subordinate to this imperative need.

DEFENCE STRAINS

But there was one form of economic activity that could not be restricted without incurring additional risks. The defence programme had to go on even though it involved an extra strain on the engineering industries to which the country looked for a large proportion of its exports.

On the other hand, some relief was hoped for from increased production and from a favourable movement in the terms of trade—the ratio between import and export prices.

Invisible earnings, too, were expected to rise. But even so there appeared little likelihood of balancing the external account unless some of the burden on the engineering industries was removed.

In the event, Mr Butler decided to cut down home investment. In other words, the amount of money that industry spent on new plant and machinery was deliberately reduced.

One of the weapons Mr Butler chose to bring about this reduction was the bank rate. His first action on entering office had been to restore orthodox monetary policy and this was carried further in this first Budget.

THE COST

His other weapon in the struggle to retrieve the balance of payments situation was import restriction and this was wielded with drastic effect.

Despite the fact that subsequent events disappointed many of his Budget hopes, Mr Butler's policy achieved its purpose and in fact it worked better than even he had expected.

External developments proved more favourable to Britain than anybody had expected and these helped to turn the deficit of 1951 into a substantial surplus last year.

This recovery, however, was not achieved without cost. The British import restrictions contributed to a decline in demand for British exports and this was reflected in a fall in production at home.

Meanwhile competition was mounting and Britain was falling behind in the race for export markets. So, even when world demand revived, there could be no assurance that Britain would recapture her position in world trade—unless her industries were made more competitive.

THE SAME ENDS

This was the problem that confronted Mr Butler when he came to frame his second Budget.

New policies were needed to meet the situation and the Chancellor was ready with them.

His proposals all have the same ends in view—to increase competitive efficiency, to stimulate production and to encourage private saving.

For the extra funds made available to the "private sector" of the economy by the reduction in income tax are more likely to be saved if they are given to companies than if they are given to individuals.

Companies will also receive the benefit of two other major tax concessions—the restoration of "initial allowances" on new investment in industrial buildings, plant and machinery and mining works and the ending of the excess profits levy from January 1, 1954.

These private individuals who do not gain directly by the income tax reduction can draw some consolation from the all-round cut of 25 per cent in the various levels of the purchase tax.

The benefits of this concession are widely spread throughout the range of goods at present subject to the tax but the biggest fall in price will be in the so-called "luxury" goods such as motor cars, refrigerators and television sets.

This should stimulate sales of those goods and so bring relief to industries which have suffered from the decline of overseas demand.

A GREAT RISK

It has been argued that the Chancellor is taking a great risk in giving such widespread relief to all sections of the community.

In particular, doubts have been expressed as to the wisdom of leaving some £440 million of the Government's projected capital expenditure uncovered by expected revenue receipts.

Time alone will tell whether a deficit of this size can be borne without a revival of inflation.

But the question that has to be asked is whether the Chancellor has taken risks—obviously he has—but whether the danger would have been greater if he had not taken them.

The consensus of informed opinion is that it would.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

After a cautious advance during the first two days of last week, in anticipation of a mild Budget, the Stock Exchange prices surged ahead when Mr Butler's proposals became known.

Wednesday's gains, however, were not fully held though most sections showed a net improvement in the week.

In the City, the Chancellor's "frugal" Budget met with general approval. Only note of criticism was that Mr Butler had not lowered the two per cent stamp duty which is widely believed to be hampering investment.

But good news was not lacking. The reduction in the standard rate of income tax will enable companies to put more of their profits aside for modernisation and re-equipment and, investors hope, still leave something over for bigger dividend distributions.

The all-round cut in purchase tax should help many industries to step up their sales in the home market now that export outlets are becoming more difficult to find.

RETAIL HOPES

Companies expected to benefit most by this concession are those in which manufacture of "luxury" goods such as motor cars, refrigerators and television sets.

Lower prices should also lead to an improvement in retail business, too.

These hopes naturally gave stimulus to share prices in the industrial and stores section of the Stock Exchange.

But the biggest factor in Wednesday's boomlet was Mr Butler's announcement that the hated excess profits levy would disappear on Jan 1 next.

This tax had had a deterrent effect on the expansion of industry and it is therefore right that it should go.

The rise in prices, however, was by no means confined to ordinary shares.

The gilt-edged market also found the Budget to its liking.

LOAN REQUEST

The bank rate has been left unchanged and despite the tax concessions, revenue is expected to exceed last year's level.

The continued firmness of gilt-edged prices, however, may owe something to official support

for it is expected that the Government will go to the market soon for a loan of several million pounds.

A Government loan of this size is in any case expected before the end of the year, for Mr Butler had budgeted for an overall deficit of £440 million and this can only be covered by borrowing.

This was the general background to last week's Stock Exchange boomlet.

On Wednesday most prices were marked up sharply but investors remained cautious. Buying was selective and concentrated on shares in companies which will benefit from the tax concessions, especially the end of the excess profits levy.

In the event, prices declined appreciably before the end of the week. The Financial Times industrial share index, which had risen three and a half points up to Wednesday's close, showed a net gain of only one point on the week.

Gilt-edged prices, on the other hand, remained firm throughout the week.

Elsewhere gold shares reacted sharply at first to the South African election result but prices later recovered on hopes of favourable quarterly reports from the mining companies.

RISE OVERDONE

London, Apr. 19. Mr Butler's "frugal" Budget was very well received on the stock markets with prices soaring on Wednesday.

It was quickly realised that the movement had been overdone and, by the close on Friday, most of the rise had disappeared.

British Governments were an exception, holding their gains firmly. This was due to the widespread opinion that the Chancellor will want to borrow from investors this coming year to take care of at least part of the deficit. This would mean that he would nurse the gilt-edged market along.

Some people were heard to murmur that he will float a substantial loan before the end of the year. Accordingly, gilt prices were strong even if a little erratic.

British Transport gained 20 7/8%.

But, on the whole, gains were under 10%.

Among industrial Vickers jumped 9/10 and Ford Motors 2/- but selling on second thoughts held most of them down to rises of 3d.

Oils were rather idle apart from Royal Dutch which worked its way up 13/10d to £31 1/4.

GOLD SHARES

There was buying of gold and uranium shares on Friday but in general the picture was indecisive.

Some argued that the new South African Government, with its thumping majority, will take a big slice off taxes to express its appreciation but there lingers some fear of strikes and disorders.

The Japanese bonds closed very firm with Tokyo Electric up £1 and others up by varying amounts.

Germans were quiet and Chinese were quiet and slightly irregular.

There was enough demand for dollar stocks to lift the London premium 1/2 per cent to 3 1/2 per cent.—United Press.

Rubber Futures

In Spore

Singapore, Apr. 19. Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:—

Number 1 rubber, per lb. 69 1/2
May 69 1/2
July 69 1/2
Number 2 rubber, May 69 1/2
Number 3 rubber, May 69 1/2
Spot rubber, unsmoked 69 1/2
Blanket crepe 69 1/2
No. 1 pale crepe 69 1/2
—United Press.

Trade Agreement

Cairo, Apr. 19. The first trade and payments agreement between Greece and Egypt was initiated today by the Foreign Ministers here today by the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Under-Secretary Mr. Sami Abut Fouah and the Greek Ambassador M. Michael Hidas.—Reuters.

Wages Issue In U.S.

New York, Apr. 19.

The National Association of Manufacturers said today that public interest would be best served if gains in productivity were distributed to all segments of the population in the form of lower prices rather than by wage rises to trade union workers.

In a statement on "productivity and wages," the Association said that the growing demands of unions for wage increases based on productivity raised "large questions" whether it was in the national interest or practicable to attempt to tie wages to the "miles per gallon" efficiency of the economy.

"Everyone agrees," that workers should share in whatever gains are made in the productivity of the American economy," the Association said.

In considering the question whether wages should be related to productivity in any fixed formula, the Association came to these conclusions:

1. The national interest and the general well-being of all segments of the population would be adversely affected if the practice was adopted widely.

2. Gains in productivity would be shared more widely and more equitably among all farmers, white-collar and professional workers, pensioners and others on fixed incomes if they were distributed in the form of lower prices rather than in higher wages for those belonging to unions.

3. Even if it was desirable to give explicit recognition to productivity in any fixed formula, there was no practicable method of doing so in view of obstacles which prevented accurate and dependable measurement of productivity gains.

4. No real need existed for attempting to relate wages to productivity in any fixed formula as natural economic forces had over many years assured workers of a nearly constant share of the proceeds of production.—Reuters.

Detroit Mission For H.K.

Tulpe, Apr. 19.

Chinese Nationalist President Chiang Kai-shek will receive tomorrow afternoon a 48-member group of the Detroit Board of Commerce, who are due to arrive here for a six-hour visit tomorrow morning.

The group, on a Far East trade tour, will have possibilities of investments in Formosa and conduct a survey of the general economic situation on this island.

Under plans prepared by local industrial and commercial bodies, the visitors, after their arrival, will be divided into three teams to investigate the import and export situation and to make calls on Nationalist Premier Chen Cheng, United States Ambassador Karl Runkin and Governor C. K. Yang.

The visiting Detroit businessmen are due to leave here for Hongkong shortly after a lunch arranged in their honour by local industrial and civic organisations in Formosa, including the American Chamber of Commerce.—Reuters.

Expansion Of Steel Industry

Further details of the steel industry's development plan have been issued.

It is planned to raise output to 20,400,000 tons by 1957-58. As last year's production of 16,418,000 tons was the highest ever reached in this country, this calls for a substantial increase in steel-making capacity and will make a formidable demand upon the steel raw materials.

The search for scrap could be further intensified, and promising new ore-fields have been opened up, but in view of recent trends there must be some anxiety lest the nationalised steel industry should prove unable to meet the increased demand for coke, coal, 1953 the "Daily Telegraph."

So far as the plan lies within the power of the steel industry itself, confidence may be felt in the industry's ability to meet its increased demand because its predecessor has been so brilliantly reorganised a year ahead of schedule.

The way in which the steel industry has refused to be deterred by the uncertainty that has reigned over it since 1948 is very much to the credit of all concerned—management, technical staff and steelworkers.

BRITISH CAPITAL BEING INVESTED IN CANADA

Making Up For Lost Time

Ottawa, Apr. 19.

The quickening flow of capital from London to this country is regarded here as a daring move by Britain to make up for lost time in sharing the riches of Canada's development.

There are unmistakable signs that the long-awaited march of British capital has begun in earnest and that it is not all being directed into quarters guaranteeing an early, if moderate, dividend.

Big risks for big stakes are evidently being taken, it is stated in Government circles here, especially in the case of the agreement between the Newfoundland Provincial Government and the Rothschild-backed British Newfoundland Corporation Ltd.

The agreement gives the Corporation title to what is virtually an empire of undeveloped raw materials and natural resources. But the timing of this move has daunted others and, until recently, was regarded as virtually impossible.

Indications that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Richard Butler, has broken the dam holding back the flow of British capital into Canada are seen on many sides. First there was the announcement that the release of dollars in Britain for investment in Canada had in the first two and a half months of 1953 reached an annual rate of more than 600 times that of the 50,000,000 dollars in 1952.

Second, the purchase by British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd., of the great part of Phillips Electrical Works Ltd., at Brockville, Ontario, is regarded as a 12,000,000-dollar step across the Atlantic to gain for Britain a share in Canada's swiftly expanding electrical industry.

BUTLER PRAISED

Third, the move into the investment field here of important United Kingdom investment houses, which have formed United North Atlantic Securities Ltd., is regarded as a step to be ready to participate in favourable situations through dealings in unlisted shares of promising Canadian enterprises.

Further, many securities have been received from British firms about the possibility of investing in New Brunswick's great new base metals finds where coal seams have been indicated.

In official circles here, Mr Butler, the British Chancellor, is credited with an expert sense of timing in the move.

The investment atmosphere. All the steps taken are considered excellent means of ensuring for Britain a share in the dividends to be earned in Canada. But the agreement with British Newfoundland Corporation Limited is seen as by far the most fascinating and exciting.

This agreement confers vast concessions in Labrador for timber, minerals and water power and has been called "the biggest deal in the present century."

It is the first time since the war that British interests have gone into any such large-scale plans for the development of new resources in the dollar area. It envisages big possibilities in titanium, iron, copper, lead, zinc and nickel and great new hydro-electric plants to power such projects.

THE TASK

The sum of 350,000 dollars (about £120,000) has been allotted for exploration this year, with a total outlay on this work in the five years of 1,250,000 (about £450,000). It is, however, a race against time.

While incredibly large concessions have been granted, amounting almost to monopolies at the outset, each year part of the resources, of land, or water power sites must revert to the Newfoundland Government until the minimum holdings are reached. It will be the task of the British Newfoundland Corporation to pick the choice spots in a hurry.

For minerals, over 50,000 square miles in Labrador will be selected from the present 74,000 which are unalotted in this territory. Ten thousand square miles will revert to Newfoundland by 1955 and after that 8,000 square miles will revert to the Government every five years until the minimum of 10,000 square miles has been reached.

The Corporation has the mammoth task of picking what is best in an unexplored wilderness and letting the rest go by default. In a land known to be studded with unbelievable riches, this is going to be a tricky business.

Waterpower rights are granted on all rivers in Newfoundland and Labrador which have not already been opened. This gives the Corporation virtually a monopoly on future development. There are several sites which are known to possess a

greater hydro-power potential than Niagara Falls.

If, however, another company wishes to develop any certain site and the British Newfoundland Corporation declines to do so itself, rights to that particular stretch of water will be lost to the Corporation.

The timber limits included in the agreement are known to contain ten million cords of prime black spruce along with large reserves of pulpwood.

There was a time when the development of Labrador was considered out of the question. The building of the Goose Bay airport during the war, however, established a foothold for man which can be readily extended.

This spring, the Corporation intends to send its first exploration parties. Much of this work will have to be done by aeroplane, with camera and magnetometer. When the expendable portions of the concessions have been delimited, closer surveys with a view to actual development will be concentrated on the remaining holdings.—Reuters.

Waterpower rights are granted on all rivers in Newfoundland and Labrador which have not already been opened. This gives the Corporation virtually a monopoly on future development. There are several sites which are known to possess a

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Arrives Apr. 27 from Singapore.
Sails Apr. 27 for Moll, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya & Yokohama.

"STAR ARCTURUS"

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Cairo Trade Talks

New Delhi, Apr. 19. Trade negotiations between India and Egypt are expected to start in Cairo early next month, according to reliable sources. The Indo-Egyptian trade agreement, expired in February.—United Press.

